University of Tripoli
Faculty of Information Technology

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HTML5 BASICS (3)

Introduction to Internet Programming
ITGS 226 -- F 2021

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HTML LISTS

- HTML lists are used to present list of information in well formed and semantic way.
- HTML has three types of HTML lists: Unordered, Ordered and Description lists.
- :
  - The <li> (short for *list item*) defines an individual list item within a list.
  - Each list item usually rendered with a bullet (in unordered lists, defined by the <ul> tag) or a number or letter (in the case of ordered lists, defined by the <ol> tag).
  - has the value attribute which sets the number of the current list item (only for ordered lists).
  - Inside a list item you can put text, images, links, line breaks, an entire list (create the nested list), etc.
  - is block element.

HTML LISTS (cont'd)

- **Unordered list**:
  - It is used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
  - It is created using the <ul> element, and each list item starts with the <li> element.
  - The list items in unordered lists are marked with bullets.
  - The bullet type can be changed using the CSS (list-style-type) property to disc or circle or square.
  - is block element

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HTML LISTS (cont'd)

- **Ordered list**:
  - Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order.
  - It created using the **<ol>** element, and each list item starts with the **<li>** element.
  - Ordered lists are used when the order of the list's items is important.
  - The list items in an ordered list are marked with numbers and typically starts with 1. However, this can be changed using the **start** attribute.
  - has the following attributes: type, start and reversed.
  - The start attribute is used to specify the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.
  - The type attribute is used to specify the bullet or numbering type for the list item with values 1, A, a, I, i.
  - The reversed attribute is an Boolean attribute is used to specify that items of the list are in the reverse order.
  - is block element.

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HTML LISTS (cont'd)

- **Description list**:
- The <dl> (short for *definition list*) tag specifies a definition list.
- It is a list of terms with their associated definitions.
- A common use for this element is to implement a glossary.
- Definition lists consist of two parts: a term and a description.
- The term is given by the <dt> element and can only contains inline-level elements.
- The description is given with a <dd> element that can contains block-level elements as well as inline elements.
- <dl> is block element.

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HTML TABLES

- HTML table allows to arrange data into rows and columns.
- The table is created using the <table> element.
- Inside the <table> element, the <tr> elements are used to create rows.
- To create columns inside a row the <td> elements are used.
- Define a cell as a header for a group of table cells using the <th> element.
- Table data elements are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

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- You can have as many rows as you like in a table, just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.
- Tables do not have any borders by default.
- Table cells are sized just large enough to fit the contents by default.
- Text inside the <th> elements are displayed in bold font, aligned horizontally center in the cell by default.

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HTML TABLES (cont'd) **SPANNING**

- Spanning allow to extend table rows and columns across multiple other rows and columns.
- The **rowspan** or **clospan** attributes can be used to span multiple rows or columns in a table.
  - The **rowspan** attribute to create a cell that spans more than one row.

```
19    <h2>Spanning Rows</h2>
20    <table>
21        <tr>
22            <th>Name:</th>
23            <td>John Carter</td>
24        </tr>
25        <tr>
26            <th rowspan="2">Phone:</th>
27            <td>55577854</td>
28        </tr>
29        <tr>
30            <td>55577855</td>
31        </tr>
32    </table>
33 </body>
34 </html>
```

Spanning Rows

Name:	John Carter
Phone:	55577854
	55577855

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HTML TABLES (cont'd) **SPANNING**

- The **clospan** attribute to create a cell that spans more than one column.

```
19      <h2>Spanning Columns</h2>
20      <table>
21          <tr>
22              <th>Name</th>
23              <th colspan="2">Phone</th>
24          </tr>
25          <tr>
26              <td>John Carter</td>
27              <td>5550192</td>
28              <td>5550152</td>
29          </tr>
30      </table>
31  </body>
32  </html>
```

Spanning Columns

Name	Phone	
John Carter	5550192	5550152

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HTML TABLES (cont'd) **CAPTIONS**

- A caption (or title) can be specified using the <caption> element.
- The <caption> element must be placed directly after the opening <table> tag.
- By default, caption appears at the top of the table.

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HTML TABLES (cont'd)
TABLE HEADER, BODY, AND FOOTER

- The tags **<thead>, <tbody>**, and **<tfoot>** help to create more structured table, by defining header, body and footer regions, respectively.

- In HTML5, the <tfoot> element can be placed either before or after the <tbody> and <tr> elements, but must appear after any <caption>, and <thead> elements.

```html
<body>
    <table>
        <thead>
            <tr>
                <th>Items</th>
                <th>Expenditure</th>
            </tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
            <tr>
                <td>Stationary</td>
                <td>2,000</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Furniture</td>
                <td>10,000</td>
            </tr>
        </tbody>
        <tfoot>
            <tr>
                <th>Total</th>
                <td>12,000</td>
            </tr>
        </tfoot>
    </table>
</body>
```

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THE END

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